

## Intimations.

TO LET.  
On the 13th of February,  
TWO GOLDEN LOTS in Bart's Lane, belong-  
ing to the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH  
COMPANY.  
41 239 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1872.

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TO LET.  
WHAT Commodious 2 Storied European  
RESIDENCE, No. 14, Shelley Street.  
Accession can be obtained on the 1st March.  
Apply to  
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,  
Architects, &c.,  
Over Hongkong Dispensary.  
7d 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1872.

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NOTICE.  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"VOLGA,"  
Capt. Flambeau, will be dispatched for  
YOKOHAMA,  
TOMORROW, the 4th instant, at daylight.  
A. COIL Principal Agent.  
186 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1872.

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NOTICE.  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.  
THE Company's Steamship

It, will be dispatched  
SEANGHAI

O. MOOREW, the 1st inst. at 5 o'clock P.M.  
 A. CONILL,  
*Principal Agent.*  
 at 187, Hongkong, 3rd February, 1872.  
 HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
 COMPANY, LIMITED.  
 NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
 THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the  
 Shareholders will be held at the office of  
 the Company, Club Chambers, at 3 P.M. on  
 THURSDAY, the 15th February, for the pur-  
 pose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, the  
 report of the Directors, and for the election of  
 Directors and Auditors.  
 By order of the Board, G. N. MINTO,  
*Secretary.*  
 115 241 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1872.—  
 HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
 COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 20th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
G. N. MINTO,  
Secretary.

18d 217 Hongkong, 31st January, 1872.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39, Queen's Road, on **TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon**, to receive a statement of the accounts for the 31st December, 1871; and to Report of the General Managers; and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

18d 217 Hongkong, 31st January, 1872.

**FIRE INSURANCE**

**"NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**T**HE Second Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's office, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 28th instant, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and Report of the Board of Directors, for the year ended 31st December, 1871.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 28th instant, on both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
**AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,**  
*Secretaries.*

20d 243 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1872.

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**Notices to Consignees.**

**S. S. HINDOSTAN** FROM CALCUTTA.  
**PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.**

ereby requested to be

signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods, failing which the same will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

DAVID SAMPSON & Co.  
74 2/3 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1873

OSAKA, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named ship are requested to send "for their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignation" take delivery of their Goods from ship's side.

Cargo obstructing the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees of Goods will please take immediate delivery, to enable the vessel to come onto a berth to discharge, otherwise the powder will be stored at their risk and expense.

JOHN BURN & Co., Agents.

41 2/3 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1873.

S. S. GORDON CASTLE, J. CAMPBELL,

ANG, AND SING

steamer are hereby informed that the Cargo is being discharged, landed and stored, at their risk, into the Godowns of Messrs. J. S. Siew & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless early intimation is received from the Consignees, to the contrary, before the 15th February.

Goods remaining in store after the 6th February will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
MELBOURN & CO.  
74 228 Hongkong, 1st October 1871.

J. S. HONGKONG, FROM LONDON, PE-  
NANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of goods by the above  
Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged, landed, and stored, at their risk, into the Godowns of Messrs. J. S. Siew & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 2nd of February will be subject to rent.

ation is received from them to be landed here.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to

SIEMSEN & Co.  
189 Hongkong, January 25th, 1872.

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BRITISH SHIP *NORTHFLEET*, FROM  
LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

ed and stored at:

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.  
at 167 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1872.



## The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

## NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the Tenth year of its existence, is ready for delivery. It has been completely revised and printed at the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY for 1872 will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

## THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.

(Designed expressly for this Work);

## MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and the

## THE CODE OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directors, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, to the following Agents:

Boston, Messrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL.  
 New York, Messrs. WILSON, WILSON & Co.  
 Philadelphia, Messrs. WILSON, WILSON & Co.  
 London, Messrs. HEDGES & Co.  
 Hongkong, Messrs. KATZ & Co., Shanghai.  
 Hankow, Messrs. KATZ & Co., Shanghai.  
 River Port, Messrs. KATZ & Co., Shanghai.  
 Hoag, Canton, Messrs. KATZ & Co., Shanghai.  
 Yokohama, Messrs. KATZ & Co., Shanghai.  
 Manila, Messrs. KATZ & Co., Shanghai.  
 Saigon, Messrs. KATZ & Co., Shanghai.  
 Singapore, Messrs. KATZ & Co., Shanghai.  
 Calcutta, Messrs. KATZ & Co., Shanghai.  
 London, Messrs. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.  
 New York, Messrs. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.  
 San Francisco, Messrs. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.  
 New York, Messrs. S. M. PATTERSON & Co., 37 Park Row.

## NOW READY.

## BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE REPORT.

For the year 1871. Price \$10.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commences on Friday morning at 10.00, and the last messages left at 10.30.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1872.

There have of late been signs in several directions that no small portion of what may without impropriety be called "standing cant" in regard to China and Chinese matters, has had its day. The three great subjects for rapid declaration have been the Opium question, the Missionary question, and the Coolie traffic. On all these subjects it has been the fashion to give utterance to a large amount of windy declamation upon one side only of the question; and to make appeals to the sentiments and prejudices of the public at home, necessarily ignorant upon such subjects, to take action on this partial statement of the circumstances. It is satisfactory, however, to find that at last people are beginning to recognise that even questions of this kind have more than one side. The remarks made by the Select Committee of the House of Commons with regard to the Opium Trade, and the admission made by Sir R. Lubbock that the charge laid to Great Britain of having introduced Opium into China, together with the fact clearly shown that the perniciousness of the drug has been very much exaggerated, are sufficient to show that the day is past when this favorite old cry can be longer maintained. With respect to the Missionary question, although a great deal of misconception still exists with regard to it, it is becoming slowly recognised that, even supposing Foreign Governments desired to do so, it is beyond their power to put down a movement which has been in existence for three hundred years, and is now an established fact; and that the outcry raised on this subject has, equally with that concerning Opium, been based upon gross exaggerations. Even with regard to the Coolie Traffic, a subject more difficult to look at in a broad light, in view of the tragedies which every now and then take place upon coolie vessels, people are beginning to perceive that the abuses connected with it are not the whole of the matter, but that the result of special circumstances, and that it may be possible to put these down or reduce them to a minimum without suppressing altogether a traffic which is in itself advantageous, and requires only to be properly regulated. The admirable report recently issued by Mr. JENKINS, who went out to Demerara to obtain particulars mainly with a view to showing up the abuses, must do much towards dissipating popular fictions on this subject. This report is characterised by the adoption of a sound and temperate view of the subject, and a total absence of the usual cant and exaggeration. He fairly recognises that the matter is one surrounded with a great deal of difficulty, but he does not on that account lose sight of the advantages which may be brought about by its being properly regulated. This is no doubt the manner in which questions of this nature should be treated. General principles, however good, are apt to be carried to absurdities; and this has most certainly been the case in the usual run of arguments with regard to the Coolie question; as while the abuses are to be deprecated, it cannot be overlooked that great good is to be derived from Chinese emigration, both by the relief which it must afford to an overpopulated country, and the material good which may be derived from the coolies' labour both to themselves and to the countries which they aid in developing. The problem, therefore, which has to be solved, is that of suppressing Chinese emigration, but of putting it, if possible, upon a proper footing. It is not necessary to throw aside good opportunities for the men themselves and material advantage to the world generally, because there happen to be special abuses connected with the traffic in special places—abuses which are caused by circumstances quite apart from the traffic itself.

In fact a very large range of the difficulties which have arisen in connection with these most vexed questions connected

## with China—the Opium traffic, the Missionary question, and the Coolie emigration—is traceable in a very great degree to one common cause—the defective nature of the Chinese administration. Were China only fairly ruled, the Government could decide whether they were really called upon to attempt the suppression of Opium smoking; and if they felt it was their duty they would be able to enforce their regulations in the country. The Government, if it possessed almost the minimum of ruling power which can be considered to constitute a Government at all, would not see any great political danger in the propagation of Christianity in a reasonable way, and would be able to internal laws to prevent its being propagated unreasonably; and, finally, were the executive authority in the kingdom not utterly disorganised, it would be possible to prevent such abuses as kidnapping, or at least reduce it to such small dimensions that the chances of men being entrapped would be as small as not to weigh against the great general advantages which must result from the encouragement of emigration in a country vastly overpopulated.

## THE MEMORIAL ON THE POLICE FORCE.

The submitted letter has been received by the Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

3, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

19th December, 1871.

P. HYATT, Esq.,

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of 17th ult., I have now to inform you that I have had an interview with Lord Kimberley on the subject of the Hongkong Police Force, which, in consequence of his absence from town, I was unable to procure sooner.

I have, I have to say, had much to say, and I am glad to say that I have been able to make myself aware of his decision. I think it as well, however, to recapitulate what passed.

I found Lord Kimberley thoroughly conversant with all the circumstances of the case, viz.—that, generally speaking, in consequence of the measures adopted by Sir R. Macdonnell, the condition of the Colony up to a certain time has been very satisfactory, but that, in consequence of the absence of the Governor, an influx of criminals from the mainland had led to a large amount of undetected crime, notwithstanding a greater outlay for Police purposes than that of any other Colony.

Representations to this effect had been made by the Lieutenant-Governor, and there being no doubt as to the fact, Lord Kimberley concurred freely that remedial measures were greatly called for.

The question of the return of Sir R. Macdonnell, or the appointment of some one in his place, was under consideration when these facts became known, and upon that hinged the course to be adopted.

It was obviously inexpedient to allow the Lieutenant-Governor to reorganise the Police under a system which it was impossible he could have personally to bring under control; and, equally, it was not to be expected that the future Governor, whoever he might be, to a partially executed plan of which he might not approve, and which in that case would entail the invasion of his authority.

Sir R. Macdonnell's term of Office will expire in March next, and although the state of his health is such as to render it impossible for him to accept an extension of his appointment, it seemed to Lord Kimberley that his return in October or November would afford ample time for him to suggest remedies for the untoward events which had arisen, particularly bearing in mind that the valuable assistance he had given to his predecessor in the Colony would enable him to come to a more prompt decision than a new man with everything to learn in the shape of local knowledge.

Sir R. Macdonnell accordingly decided to return, and did so on the 30th October, previous to the receipt of your Memorial, mainly with a view to the settlement of this very question, in which he was, I am glad to say, fully conversant, and to his departure, the subject was fully discussed at the Colonial Office, and he will probably have informed you that one measure of considerable importance for securing a really efficient force for the Colony has been adopted. A body of experienced men is being organized at Glasgow, who will be despatched at the earliest moment possible and by the quickest route.

In addition to this, with a view to assist the already severely taxed resources of the Colony, Lord Kimberley has sanctioned the appropriation of a large portion of the Fund derived from the Gambling House Tax to Police purposes.

It is hoped that the adoption of these measures will admit of the adoption of a more efficient and permanent system for the safety of life and property in the Colony than otherwise might have been attempted.

I am further desirous to say that in adopting another course than that suggested by the Memorialists, it is not because he objects to or finds fault with the principle of a Commission of Enquiry, but because he considers that the source of the trouble was not in the Colony, but in the mainland, and that the remedy was to be found in the mainland, and not in the Colony.

A Commission of Enquiry would necessitate the framing of a Report and its consideration, and it is not probable that the Commission would be able to do so in time to be of any service.

Lord Kimberley, in his own opinion, is now both of enquiry and of action, and it is hoped, he enabled to terminate at a very early period the state of affairs of which you so justly complain.

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It is hoped that the adoption of these measures will admit of the adoption of a more efficient and permanent system for the safety of life and property in the Colony than otherwise might have been attempted.

I am further desirous to say that in adopting another course than that suggested by the Memorialists, it is not because he objects to or finds fault with the principle of a Commission of Enquiry, but because he considers that the source of the trouble was not in the Colony, but in the mainland, and that the remedy was to be found in the mainland, and not in the Colony.

A Commission of Enquiry would necessitate the framing of a Report and its consideration, and it is not probable that the Commission would be able to do so in time to be of any service.

Lord Kimberley, in his own opinion, is now both of enquiry and of action, and it is hoped, he enabled to terminate at a very early period the state of affairs of which you so justly complain.

I am further desirous to say that I have been able to make myself aware of his decision. I think it as well, however, to recapitulate what passed.

I found Lord Kimberley thoroughly conversant with all the circumstances of the case, viz.—that, generally speaking, in consequence of the measures adopted by Sir R. Macdonnell, the condition of the Colony up to a certain time has been very satisfactory, but that, in consequence of the absence of the Governor, an influx of criminals from the mainland had led to a large amount of undetected crime, notwithstanding a greater outlay for Police purposes than that of any other Colony.

Representations to this effect had been made by the Lieutenant-Governor, and there being no doubt as to the fact, Lord Kimberley concurred freely that remedial measures were greatly called for.

The question of the return of Sir R. Macdonnell, or the appointment of some one in his place, was under consideration when these facts became known, and upon that hinged the course to be adopted.

It was obviously inexpedient to allow the Lieutenant-Governor to reorganise the Police under a system which it was impossible he could have personally to bring under control; and, equally, it was not to be expected that the future Governor, whoever he might be, to a partially executed plan of which he might not approve, and which in that case would entail the invasion of his authority.

Sir R. Macdonnell's term of Office will expire in March next, and although the state of his health is such as to render it impossible for him to accept an extension of his appointment, it seemed to Lord Kimberley that his return in October or November would afford ample time for him to suggest remedies for the untoward events which had arisen, particularly bearing in mind that the valuable assistance he had given to his predecessor in the Colony would enable him to come to a more prompt decision than a new man with everything to learn in the shape of local knowledge.

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